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## HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE CANADIAN WEST.

WHEN so much is being said to-day about the wheat-fields of our Canadian West, the inrush of immigrants, the building of railroads and the vast possibilities of our great national heritage, it is somewhat refreshing to turn aside from this almost threadbare subject and discuss the educational problem which we venture to think is in some fashion indissolubly connected with all the aforementioned industrial movement. Our object in this paper will be to describe in rough outline the present state and possible future of higher education in Western Canada.

Winnipeg, the commercial centre, is also the centre of educational activity in the West. Here is situated the University of Manitoba with its affiliated institutions which comprise four arts colleges, a medical school, a law school and a school of pharmacy. The medical college is a vigorous though as yet poorly equipped institution. The law and pharmacy schools are still in the embryonic stage.

The arts colleges, namely Manitoba, Wesley, St. John's and St. Boniface call for more detailed consideration since on them depends in no small measure the future of the university. Founded at different periods since 1870 by the four great religious bodies of Canada, they represent the spiri-

tual gift of Eastern Canada to the West at a time when the public resources were quite inadequate to meet educational needs. The men who were sent out to undertake this work brought with them to their land of promise something of that robust faith in its future which their fathers had shown in their conquest of the Ontario wilderness. In dark days they kept alive the torch of learning and strove to inspire the settlers with high ideals. The struggle was not an easy one nor the sacrifices few. Out of poverty and weakness strength grew. To these men the West owes a great debt of gratitude. All honors to them.

The instruction given in colleges was from the first of a robust and solid character. Classics and mathematics with a modicum of English and philosophy were the basic elements and unpractical as such a course of studies would seem for a young country whose energies were devoted chiefly to agriculture, it has justified itself by its results. Just here it is interesting to note that probably more students have hitherto been studying Greek in the little Province of Manitoba than in the whole of Ontario. Under the new regulations, however, Greek is destined to play a less conspicuous part.

In the year 1877 the leading educationists with a wise foresight succeeded in uniting the several denominational colleges in one system by the creation of the University of Manitoba which henceforth controlled the examinations and conferred all degrees. This was an achievement of no small moment when we consider the obstacles which had to be overcome and the results which may be realized.

This brief historical survey has been necessary to a true understanding of present university conditions in Winnipeg. The University of Manitoba, which is the only degree-conferring body west of the lakes, has been, until recently, to all intents and purposes, an imaginary board. For some years, it is true, a small amount of instruction has been given in science by university lecturers and the students of the various colleges have mingled in these university classes. But the bulk of the instruction has been given and is still being given by the colleges. Laboring as they are under the disadvantages of small endowment and limited equipment and burdened, furthermore, with preparatory departments, these have naturally been forced to confine their attention to classics, mathematics, moderns and philosophy. The work done, moreover, though of a substantial character, would hardly be regarded as real university work in the true sense of the word.

One cannot help noticing that as yet higher education is hardly a factor in the development of the West. On the industrial side the University has done nothing. No advanced courses in science have been offered. Neither mining, agriculture nor manufactur-

ing have benefitted in any degree by the existence of the university. Higher education has done little or nothing to influence or mould public life in a broad way. As yet no courses in history, political science or economics exist, though it is in such subjects that a university is best able to come into touch with the practical life of the community by training its future statesmen, lawyers and journalists. This criticism is not merely negative if it indicates some of the aims which the university must keep in view. Far be it from us to overlook the difficulties which higher education has had to contend with in the West.

The Council is the governing body of the University. Of its members the representatives of the Colleges form a considerable majority. This is but fair as long as the University possesses no teaching faculty of its own and the country is dependent upon the Colleges for its higher education. But it carries with it obvious disadvantages. Any policy which is adopted, any change in the course of studies is the result of a reconciliation of interests more or less opposed to each other rather than of any common purpose or guiding principle of action. This is the price paid to uniformity. The exigencies of the Colleges have determined the policy and to a large extent the growth of the University.

This discussion would be irrelevant were it not that a real university independent of the colleges is a live issue in academic circles in Winnipeg to-day. Among the students this idea has been fostered by attendance at university science classes as mentioned above, by the sight of one solitary building which bears the name of the university and by the influence

of university athletic and debating organizations. The Colleges welcome the idea of a University which shall free them from the necessity of giving instruction in arts subjects and allow them to build up strong theological departments while the general public believe that every well-conducted country should have universities.

The University possesses an endowment consisting of 150,000 acres of land, which will, of course, be much more valuable a few years hence. A University Act provides for the establishment of certain chairs as soon as funds are available. Last summer six permanent professors were appointed to chairs in mathematics, science and medicine. This action was made possible largely by a gift of \$20,000 from Lord Strathcona and marks the beginning of a new era for the University. Other chairs will be established as soon as possible but from the present outlook it will be many years before Manitoba will possess an even tolerably equipped university.

Three things at least are requisite for the growth of a university, however much ready cash is available, a head who shall be a strong commanding personality and who shall have quasi dictatorial powers, a teaching body, the life-blood of the organism, who shall along with the president direct the inner life of the institution and lastly a student constituency of its own. The University of Manitoba is almost totally lacking in all these qualifications. It has no head, no student constituency and as yet but the bare beginnings of a teaching body who have as yet no representation on the governing body. Before

it can expect any real growth or exert any commanding influence in the community, the University must assert its independence of outside interests, must attain manhood. It has long been of age. This can only come when it has a strong teaching body of its own and a strong public opinion demands it. Meanwhile the West is dependent on such sources for its intellectual nutriment.

It may be of interest here to notice the different policy which the Presbyterian Church is pursuing in Eastern and Western Canada. But recently she has lent her support to the raising of a large endowment fund for Queen's and has refused to allow a severance of the tie which has hitherto bound her to that institution. In the West her policy is in no sense a forward one in the educational field. Manitoba College, founded and maintained by the Presbyterian Church, has from the first occupied a commanding position in the educational life of the West. Her students have until recently always been more numerous than those of the other Colleges and she has received loyal financial support from her constituency. But it is altogether probable, that as soon as the university provides adequately for arts work, she will devote herself to purely theological work in which department she will be able to build up a very strong faculty.

Wesley College, the Methodist institution, is, on the other hand, showing no disposition to retire from the field. She is following in general the policy of Victoria in Toronto.

It is quite clear the task of equipping a university in the West comparable to Queen's is beyond the powers of the Church but it is an open

question whether the interests of higher education would not be best served by the Colleges continuing to teach the humanities. The Colleges have their traditions, the University none. This is the problem which the larger American universities are facing to-day, namely how to organize their great body of students into smaller units which shall have common interests and a real solidarity.

The present movement toward church-union has resulted in a very gratifying practical illustration in college circles of the possibilities of union. Manitoba and Wesley have this session joined hands in all their arts work. They have succeeded in working out a system of co-operation in teaching which must of necessity raise the standard of work done by lessening the burdens of the lecturers and which is doing not a little to bring together two great bodies whose interests after all are not so divergent.

Leaving Winnipeg and travelling some one hundred and fifty miles we come to Brandon, a flourishing Western town. Here the Baptist Church is endeavoring with a measure of success to build up a strong college. Debarred from degree-conferring powers it has been compelled to affiliate with the University of Manitoba. Its resources are as yet very limited and it is doing little more than secondary school work. It is valuable as a centre for educational activity existing beyond the direct influence of the university. We at Queen's, at least, would sympathize with it for it stands in much the same relation to the University as Queen's does to the Provincial University.

Outside of Manitoba there is little as yet to record. Quite recently the

Methodist Church has established a college in Edmonton. Its work at present is largely preliminary in scope but it will no doubt be compelled to undertake more advanced work in Arts and Theology. There remains a small college in Vancouver which is in affiliation with McGill and prepares students for the examinations of the first and second years in arts. This completes the list of so-called institutions of higher learning in the West.

The situation in the territories demands consideration. About a year ago the Territorial Assembly made provision for a university as soon as autonomy should be granted. Mr. Haultain, the Premier, is a university graduate and a warm friend of higher education. We may look therefore for a more rapid development in the Territories than has been witnessed in Manitoba. Let us hope that there we may not see a repetition of what all true friends of education will deplore, a denominational college system.

We have tried to describe the present condition of higher education in the West. It is evident that there is as yet very little vitality in it. It does not touch the life of the people, consequently there is no corresponding public opinion demanding higher education. People in the West are in favor of a certain amount of education. Nothing is more gratifying than the rapidity with which new schools are opened almost before the incoming settler has turned his first furrow. But the interest of the majority does not extend much beyond the three R's. It is largely a commercial interest. Plutarch tells us in his life of Themistocles that the peo-



ple of Troezen levied school rates for the teaching of the children of the Athenians when the advance of Xerxes drove the latter from their homes. Out of such a spirit sprang Aeschylus and the Parthenon. We too need Parthenons and prophets, poets and statesmen.

What then is the prospect for higher education in the West? On the whole it is hopeful. We cannot but be optimists. But not by hazard or chance will conditions be improved. Earnest striving is the condition of all progress. The chief question is will higher education anticipate the demand or will it begin a losing battle? Two things are needed, firstly a stronger public opinion which can only come from those who have enjoyed the benefits of higher education. The churches are absorbed in the gigantic task of coping with the Home Mission problem. They should none the less be awake to the importance of this problem. There are in the professional walks of life now many graduates of eastern Universities. On them lies a responsibility. Secondly, a few great personalities are needed. Somebody has said that the value of a great man is his ability to give an added value to the whole human race. Let us have a few such personalities and our problem will find a solution.

To all this the average Westerner would reply, "Don't get excited; we are developing our material resources. The spiritual needs must wait." The most superficial observer will have to admit that in the United States the material has quite outstripped the spiritual development. Nay, the spiritual machinery which in many respects is magnificent, is less and

less able to cope with the situation, this too in spite of the fact that higher education has always been regarded as of primal importance. It is true that no nation ever had a bigger problem to solve than the United States. It is just as true that Canada is facing a similar situation. Woe to her if she profit not by the lessons of her neighbor.

There is a danger that we should be absorbed in self-contemplation and forget the great national problems which have a direct bearing upon us. There is as yet in Canada all too little of a national sentiment, all patriotic speeches to the contrary.

One of the very striking features of Canadian life is the isolation of the various component parts of the Dominion. The nation is yet in the making and the only link which binds Western Canada to the East is the iron horse. The Maritime Provinces in spite of being much closer geographically are, if anything, more isolated since the tide of travel is westward not eastward. While we people of Ontario are occupied with our political scandals or congratulating ourselves on our own prosperity, the forces which shall determine the future of the nation are working silently.

If there is one thing which strikes one forcibly on reading the biography of Principal Grant, it is the burning patriotism of the man, his true national feeling. His work at Queen's was just a means to an end, the development of noble ideals in the nation. As such a prophet he may in future be known more than as Principal of Queen's. Of such prophets there are all too few.

Western Canada will in a large

measure determine the political future of Canada. Who will be our future legislators? This is a problem which is intimately connected with the subject of this paper.

Already the graduates of Queen's in the West form a considerable body. In ten years they will number hundreds. As soon as a man gets into touch with life in the West, he feels that his interests are the interests of the West. If he is a Queen's man, I believe he will see the university problem in the West is his problem and his responsibility. He will be none the less a friend of Queen's, for what is the function of a university if not to make missionaries? I am speaking here largely to a Queen's constituency but the same thing applies to all university men. What higher aim could such men have than the fostering of a true university spirit and true ideals in education. Here is a work for Alumni Associations.

Carlyle says in his Past and Present, "Supply - and - Demand, — alas!

For what noble work was there ever yet any audible 'demand' in that poor sense? The man of Macedonia, speaking in vision to an apostle Paul, "Come over and help us," did not specify what rate of wages he would give! Or was the Christian religion itself accomplished by prize-essays, Bridgewater Bequests, and a 'minimum of four thousand five hundred a year'?" We must create the demand. This is after all the secret of the whole matter.

I have tried to do justice to both the merits and defects of higher education in the West. I believe frank criticism must always benefit the cause of education. It is in this spirit that this paper has been written. In closing I gladly refer the reader to Professor Hart's article in the January number of the Quarterly on the "Educational System of Manitoba" which has come to my notice since I began this paper.

—ALEXANDER CALHOUN.

University of Chicago.

### SHADOW-RAYS.

[So abysmal is the scepticism of this, our Twentieth Century, that men have been known to question the value even of *Hebrew-Letter Societies*! To stop, at once and forever, all such vain and presumptuous cavillings, we give below three poems, dictated in the usual way at a *seance* lately held under the auspices of the Aleph-Beth Society, for the purpose of discovering the fate of three members of the said society at the Final Examinations. No one acquainted with the gentlemen indicated will doubt for a moment the wisdom of the revelations made by their ghostly representatives.]

#### I.

VOS MORITURUS SALUTO.

(*Triolets.*)

In dismal tone I sing,

I pray you chums, give ear!

"So swiftly comes the spring,"

(In dismal tone I sing.)

"Alas her flashing wing  
 Forbodes a 'pluck' I fear"  
 In dismal tone I sing,  
 I pray you chums, give ear!  
 C. F. D. Roberts—Simperkins.

II.

EHEU FUGACES!

(*Rondel.*)

Regret is vain for aberrant fancies!  
 The sweet sad moments, alas! are sped  
 When Chloe's eyes were the tomes I read  
 And I lived my life in Chloe's glances.

Ah, Love, who fills the soul and entrances,  
 Can only muddle the lover's head.  
 Regret is vain for aberrant fancies,  
 The sweet, sad moments, alas! are sped!

Ah, how can Love, who our bliss enhances,  
 Do ought to soften the heavy trend  
 Of callous "Profs." who can't be led  
 To make it a "pass" by any advances?  
 Regret is vain for aberrant fancies,  
 The sweet, sad moments, alas! are sped!  
 Austin Dobson—Phipps.

III.

PONTE DEL DIAVOLO.

You've heard from that one of our English bards,  
 Who tells in a lingo stiff to read,  
 The legend named "Ponte del 'Angelo"  
 (This rugged and jog-trotting verse retards!)  
 Which tells how a lawyer consummate in greed  
 Just escaped *it diavolo*.

The apologue (look you!) 's appropriate.  
 (With a twist or two) to the student host:  
 Who has trusted to 'luck' 'stead of fructuous toil  
 Must repent like the lawyer reprobate.  
 If he hopes to evade the doom of the lost  
 By a swift and sudden recoil!

R. Browning—Jones.



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## Editorials.

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### THE MOCK PARLIAMENT.

THE Mock Parliament was introduced into the Alma Mater Society, ostensibly to furnish some sort of strong, spicy, intellectual entertainment for the members who attend these meetings and to give more opportunity for a greater number to get some practice in debating and in ready off-hand speaking. It was hoped by many that the discussions would be strong, keen, and fairly rational, that the debates would be earnest and that questions would be thrashed out on their merits. Nor should this have been too much to expect. In a society of educated men mere burlesque and buffoonery should not swamp everything sane and rational. The Mock Parliament could be made intensely entertaining; it would furnish scope for all the wit and versatility that we possess; and

at the same time it could be made sufficiently serious to attract the efforts of the very best debaters in the university.

This has not been done. The idea seems to have been, to do outlandish, and extravagant things. Even a "Mock" Parliament is supposed to have some resemblance to a real parliament but there was little here to characterize this farce as a parliament except the name by which it was called. An attempt was made to readjust matters by introducing a subject upon which there might have been considerable debate. But the opposition benches were well filled on that occasion and of course the very best thing for the success of the Parliament was to defeat the Government on a want-of-confidence motion. This again introduced the old "hot air" speeches, sarcastic cross-firing, ridiculous and extravagant assertions about purely imaginary things. This continued until every one was not only tired but heartily disgusted with the farce. Thus what might have been an interesting debate was allowed to sink into an empty burlesque, and those who had denied themselves much and had worked hard to change the character of the proceedings and make the Mock Parliament serve some really useful purpose, left the house fully determined not to have anything more to do with it. Where was the fault?

We regret that what might have been a very valuable feature of our A.M.S. meetings has been allowed to "fizzle" out in this manner. Perhaps when the opposition take their places in the Government benches a better tone will prevail in the sessions.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

NOW that the social season is past for another year it may be interesting to some of us to reflect on this matter again. We need not call attention to the extravagance of these in time and expense and physical energy—this would be a very interesting field of research for some of our rising statisticians. We imagine however that if all the hundreds of dollars spent on these functions every year were summed up and presented to the public, we would come in for very serious criticism from outside. An elaborate ball is not conducted for any small sum. The Conversat is the most extensive and represents the greatest total of money, but it is cheap per capita compared with some of the events this season. Six hundred dollars is not too much for this chief function of the college but why these should be multiplied to the present alarming extent it is difficult to say. Why every "Year" from seniors to freshmen must have a *dance* to get *acquainted* is a problem even the philosophers fail to solve. Is getting acquainted such an elaborate and important a business that every "Year" must spend in the neighborhood of three hundred dollars to accomplish it? If so the University economists should set to work to discover a cheaper process.

Of course these "At Homes" are not for that purpose. They are undoubtedly primarily for sake of the dance. No objection is raised against the dance but many think this kind of entertainment is "done to death" around Queen's. How many have there been? Just a half too many. Principal Gordon expressed it as his wish that there should be fewer of

these and that only the final year, of the "Years" in Arts, give an 'At Home.' No one heeded this; not even the freshmen. The Freshmen above all others need such a function for otherwise, how were they ever to know the Freshettes? The Senate opposed these affairs to the extent of refusing them the use of Grant Hall, but no one took the hint. What's the use of a University if we cannot have a dance every week? What are Universities for if we are not to dance? These were the questions asked and as no really conclusive answer could be given every "Year" decided to give an "At Home" either to get acquainted or to renew acquaintances.

Now, the question is, what are you going to do about it? Many are very strongly of the opinion that vigorous steps must be taken to limit the number of these expensive, time-spending and nerve-straining functions. Many of those who attend them and enjoy them are sensible enough to see that they are carried to excess around Queen's. No other University, so far as we know, has so many public entertainments of this sort. Dances might well be limited to the Conversat and one for each of the three faculties, Arts, Science and Medicine, if they chose to have one. The Medicals this year showed considerable wisdom by withdrawing their dance. They did this largely because they felt that there had been enough of such entertainments around the University for one year. Moderation should be exercised in this as in every other kind of entertainment. The Alma Mater Society cannot deal with this because it has no jurisdiction over the various "Years" in arts. The Senate must do it, if it is to be done at all.

## THE GYMNASIUM AND GRANT HALL.

THESE are the burning questions with us at present. They ought to be seriously and soberly considered by every member of the Alma Mater Society. Projects involving the expenditure of \$30,000 should not be dealt with in haste. Time for deliberation is most essential. Men who would rush with mad haste into so large an undertaking would probably forsake the scheme as quickly if it proved difficult beyond their rather sanguine expectations. History abundantly justifies this conclusion. As Shakespeare says,

"Violent fires soon burn out themselves

"Small showers last long but sudden storms are short."

Let us make haste slowly. Let us take time to concentrate the forces. The ideas on these subjects are gaining power and intensity, depth as well as surface, on every occasion that the subject is discussed. Don't be afraid of discussion: it is the life of the movement. The promoters of the gymnasium seemed disposed to hurry everything through. That is a decided mistake. Quiet enthusiasm will win supporters, with subscriptions, to justify their activity, much more rapidly than that impatient anxiety that will not tolerate an opposing opinion. Give every man time to express his views.

What we have just said refers to all important questions. There is a special phase of this subject with which we must now deal. There seems to be a strong element in favor of having the A.M.S., not only build, but own and control the new gymnasium. This would be contrary to the general policy of Queen's. The University

authorities should have in their possession the deeds of all property on the campus. What is to be gained by ownership? The University will gladly accept the building and allow the students to use it and to have complete control over it too for that matter, without asking the A.M.S. to assume the whole financial responsibility regarding it.

(Since the above was written the Gymnasium Committee have decided that the building shall be owned and controlled ultimately by the University authorities).

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The tone of the Alma Mater Society at the last meeting in discussing the plans, &c., of the new gymnasium which they propose erecting, was very commendable indeed. At the first meeting opposition or even discussion seemed intolerable to the promoters of this scheme, but at the last meeting all parties steadied down and dealt with the matter in a business-like fashion. The week's reflection demanded produced a very wholesome effect on all and gave time to some of our financiers to comprehend how large a sum of money \$25,000 really is, and how difficult it will be to raise it. Most of us have much more confidence in the project to-day than we had at the beginning of February. We hope, now that the work is definitely undertaken, that the students will come loyally forward and liberally subscribe to the fund in order that building operations may be begun at once. No man should leave the University without contributing some small sum to either the Grant Hall or the Gymnasium. We don't care much for the site selected but it appears to be the only available one.

Now that the ground area is fairly well taken up the University authorities must seek to utilize what remains to the greatest possible advantage. As Principal Gordon remarked at the Alumni Dinner a short time ago, we must not conclude that Queen's has reached the last stages of her development because we have plenty of room to-day. The country is just beginning to develop and so is Queen's and every wise minister in the affairs of the University will keep his eyes fixed on the future and seek to lay plans for still greater expansion. Money is lost by planning only for the present and then tearing up the work done to-day to meet the needs of to-morrow.

In the plans for the gymnasium we hope the possibility of expansion will not be forgotten. Club-rooms, etc., etc., will be needed, such as the students of all great Universities have and the grounds about the gymnasium should be laid out with a view to these club-rooms being added on at a future date. These would perhaps be best placed at the front of the building, rather than at the rear end.

On Saturday night, Feb. 18th the A.M.S. recorded its thanks to the Grant Hall Committee and suggested that this Committee continue its work of raising subscriptions. This is the first official notice the A.M.S. has taken of the work in connection with Grant Hall and we hope the suggestion will be followed out at once. There are many students going out of college this year who would willingly subscribe to wipe out the deficit on this building.

The Mock Parliament seems to have died a natural death. The Premier has sent in his resignation and the leader of the opposition seems to have no appetite for forming a government.

It is said that in 1932 A.D., the University will own the skating and curling rinks. What do you think of that?

We hope that the time is near at hand when the Students' Curling Club will be sufficiently large and financially strong enough to rent the curling rink for themselves. The K. C.C. has long been talking of building another rink for themselves.

The Glee Club concert on February 14th was a decided success. The music this year was particularly good, and the students who gave their time to this work deserve the thanks of their fellows for their efforts to make the Club a success. The addition of the Ladies' Club made a decided improvement in the choruses. The special attractions this year were particularly entertaining. Most of the credit of the concert is due to Miss Singleton, who acted as conductor.

Mr. J. W. Bengough Canada's leading cartoonist and entertainer furnished a most interesting part of the programme. His rapid sketches of well known men in public life and of our professors as well, were extremely good and were much appreciated. His character sketches of English, Scotch, Irish and Yankee dialects were cleverly rendered.

In every way financially as well as otherwise the concert of this year was a very decided success.

### Ladies.

IN the mid-winter days there arose a movement among the shades of the defunct braves of the class '04. Murmurs crept through the land of a pow-wow to be held on the scene of their earthly struggles and scalplings. What form should it take? Pleasures even so robust as sleighing and snow-shoeing were discussed in earnest, excited whispers. In the nighttime, in the moonlight they should revel. Then up from the frozen waters they should move to revisit that old haunt—the Levana Room, where a spread should be prepared strangely like one calculated to please the most mundane of appetites. Dishes should they have, real knives, forks and *spoons*! And they all voted Yea, so moot it be.

Big Chief sent forth his mandate for Feb. 16th. But the old spirit of opposition to precedent and rule, once more conquered. Each brave having other work to do followed his own sweet will, and—lo! It was not! Thus did '04 manifest, as of yore its "vitality."

#### A GRADUATE IN THE MAKING

Spell out in long drawn sounds the following: culture—point of view—I fancy—life, and it is all before you, the whole process.

The open-mouthed, wide-eyed condition of the first year was the result of swimming to the neck in culture. To you then, a senior was a marvelous person who had her Jr. Math. off, and was now taking some unheard of subject called Honor Phil., about which very few women knew anything. She could take the chair in Levana, and steer a meeting through

all the intricacies of Bourinot without a blunder. In one of your delightful evening strolls with her, she would give you the scores of last year's football games, and delightfully describe the final match until your blood ran warm and fast as the players, when she honored you by asking you for a skate in the rink, she talked to you of Michael Angelo and his wonderful work, or led you to see some meaning in Browning's "Cleon." And you heard, "Miss M — is a most cultured girl." Culture! Is that it?

Your Professor too, as he lectured to you from day to day delighted your heart by opening up countless avenues of knowledge, until you all but doubted what the last Journal had said that "Professors were not ordinary mortals—indeed the great majority of them ate poached eggs, for their breakfast" (of course, that was written before the days when snow lay five feet deep all over the country, and blocked up the roads, so that eggs were an unheard of luxury on the table of a Professor who drew his salary from a University whose funds came from the Church—or mayhap from the government, after the wants of the Provincial Univeristy, the only University, had been thoroughly supplied).

It chanced that the wife of this Professor invited you to an "At Home." You were admitted—nay, welcomed into his sanctum; there was his desk, his chair, his pen even which wrote down those lectures. The dainty water-colors on the wall, the handsomely wood-carved book shelves, standing on all sides, warmed the aesthetic soul of you. Miss M— found you out in your quiet corner, and asked, "Have you noticed the wood-

carving? It's the Professor's work; the water colors are his too." You begin to realize dimly what it means to be free—mentally free. Such a person has unbounded resources; material in his hands becomes plastic, because the mind is master.

His wife is a marvel, you soon learn. How does she, who is rarely in the College know and seek out the home-sick freshette, and by that mother-smile and mother-touch give her strength for the remainder of the session? Those dainty sandwiches are all of her making; she arranged the flowers. This, too, is culture.

Being one of the "rural population," you slip away off into the heart of Nature, at the close of the session, and during the long, restful summer days, you regale the little mother with stories of these giants in the land of the intellect; and unconsciously into your own life slips some of the grace and power of theirs.

But already it is October, and you are back at College. The work is more strenuous, you leave your corner, and come out and join in the talk, and find that in all the world no two people have precisely the same "point of view." But each may nevertheless be expressing a truth, for truth is many-sided. A splendid tolerance of new points of view, a desire for truth expressed in a new form, grows up within you; and the "grand totality," the unity of this parti-colored world begins to have some meaning in your life. When you retire to the shelter of the house at the close of the session, you do not care to do all the talking; you hasten to the little mother, and marvel at the point of view, and begin to ask, if she too, may not have come of the race of

giants. With shame, you confess to yourself that for a time you had underrated her, and your lesson is learned.

You go back to college in your third year less dogmatic, and more humble; and, as each truth is presented to you, as canny as a Scot, you go to work at it humble, and after your most faithful efforts, at the close of the session, you say "I *fancy* I know what that truth means to me."

Then comes your last year. As you are returning, across the aisle from you is sitting a maiden of eighteen. You mark the new dress, the new coat, the new hat; the signs are unmistakable, and her ticket is for Kingston. You leave your seat, speak to her, ask her if she is going to Queen's, she glances quickly at your college pin; her eyes speak thanks; and as she struggles to swallow the lump in her throat, you take up her wraps, and draw her into the seat beside you. She is an interesting little maiden indeed, and you find a score more of such in the cloak-room next morning.

The year moves on apace. This is the last with your Alma Mater; kind indeed she has been, but now every day she cries aloud to you "For four long years have I patiently fed you, your life on the mountain tops must end. Get you down into the valley—into *Life*."

You hang your head sadly as you walk up to the platform in the city hall, submissively you bow, as the Chancellor speaks the Latin, which means, "Go ye out into the vineyard and work; for the harvest truly is great and the laborers are few."

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In the early days of February kind hearted old St. Valentine, bethought



him of ten maidens weary of philosophic wisdom and linguistic lore, and set his minions to work. Not one was to be forgotten. Each should receive advice or tender message, as most needed. What an opportunity for aiding the course of true love to run smooth!

The receivers in blissful ignorance of the source, take this medium for expressing dutiful thanks.

A movement is on foot, we understand, to procure a cup as trophy for the Ladies' Inter-year Debating League.

What about a prize for the best short story or poem to be offered by the Levana Society as a means of fostering literary efforts in our midst?

### Arta.

PROF. Dupuis gave a very fine paper at the Y.M.C.A. meeting on Friday, Feb. 17th. It was based upon the difference between the Jewish, and modern scientific knowledge of the world, the Jewish idea being graphically set forth in the psalm which begins: "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork."

It was most interesting to observe the difference between the old Jewish Idea of the world, and the modern, as Prof. Dupuis pointed it out. To the Jew the whole universe as ordered according to a divine plan drawn by their special God, Jehovah. The modern scientific knowledge of the universal is diametrically opposed to such an idea. Nature is as sedulously careful of all her other creations as she is of man, who somehow imagines that everything

exists for him. We believe that there are many young men and women, especially, in the Arts faculty, who are tempted to loosen their hold on much that has been a source of strength to them in the past, when the modern scientific or philosophic light is turned on their cherished views. It was, therefore, a needful lesson which Prof. Dupuis gave, when he showed that ancient beliefs were good, and sacred and true for the children of humanity, but that the flood of light from modern science has opened to our eyes much that is fairer and truer and hence, more sacred.

Among some untutored minds there often arises the disposition to sneer at the beliefs of the men and women of the world's childhood, as though because wrong now, these beliefs were never potent and good. But we cannot judge in this way. The wizard doctors among the Congo negroes who "smell out" the thieves who have taken the unripe mealies pursue a sacred calling, although our man with the modern scientific mind can see there nothing but chicanery and fraud. Very often the wrong negro is apprehended; but the wholesome terror inspired in the tribe by the powers of the wise men in presumably tracing the culprit in so miraculous a manner has a wholesome influence in preserving the health of the natives on the one hand, and of providing against starvation on the other. We may look upon these ancient myths or modern illusions with affected superiority from a scientific standpoint, and speculate as to how the ancient Jews could have been so childish or the modern Congo negro so easy a prey to fraud, and at the same

time entirely overlook the fact that because the negro is so easily imposed upon he is saved from a frightful death by disease or starvation; and because the ancient Jews were so susceptible to these primitive legends they became the greatest power for righteousness the world has ever known.

So at Queen's we ought to be glad that we live in a light which, while it shines bright and clear on these problems, does not scorch and burn, but warms and nourishes a newer and richer life. We are not required to abandon what was good for us; but simply to add to it and enrich it. The distrust and weariness especially of orthodox Christianity, which is common among some of us, is the most wasteful, the most uncalled-for surrender of wealth that modern life can levy upon us. This system is founded, as every religious system must be founded, on the perennial needs of human nature. It has widened down the ages, absorbing the ethical thought of Greece and the governing power of Rome,—and has added to them a glow, an emotion and an enthusiasm, all its own. In these days when we are absorbed so much more than our fathers in hurry and bustle and turmoil, and the perpetual struggle of interests, is it so easy to help others and ourselves in this plain where "ignorant armies clash by night" that we can turn away with superior knowledge from the thoughts and aspirations which have raised others and which come to us steeped in unfathomable human experience?

The genuine scholar takes a lifetime perhaps to solve these problems. He is the pioneer in this new wonderland of science. He is, too, the leader of the people. Upon his diligence and

earnestness depend the common life and thought of the masses. But we ought not to leave the teaching of these problems to our Professors alone. Surely after a thorough course at Queen's a young man or woman should be able to go into the world ready to give help and counsel. This can be done because here at College in science and philosophy and politics our Professors have turned on the light, and in a living, vital manner discussed these perplexing and vital problems. It is because we shall step forth from the camp of reconstruction, with the power of expert opinion behind us, that we may with some confidence more fully enter into the world's life. So with all the fun and hilarity that abounds here we cannot take our work too seriously or lay the foundation of future work too deep.

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Honored by his year with the last and greatest honor at its disposal, the valedictorian of last year took many valuable hours from his study to fulfil his duty worthily. He received many valuable hints from members of his year, so that when he came forward to deliver his address, he had criticisms to offer which he and his fellow-students felt were needful and timely. Students' day came in its turn, and he was called on for his address. He began, "Dear Principal, Professors, and fellow-students"—He looked around blankly, stopped, and began again: "Or, as I should say, dear Principal and fellow-students." He went on bravely, and finished a fine address. He had overlooked *one* lone, lorne Professor; and in his heart he felt the whole thing was a *farce*.

And so the question this year is:

Are we to repeat the farce? Students' day was meant to be a friendly review, a stock-taking jointly carried on by students and professors to discover the merits and uncover the demerits of any of the Faculties. But does it fulfil this purpose any more? It is overshadowed by Convocation Day, which surely is the students' day. And therefore we suggest that the valedictorian's address be made a part of the proceedings on that day. It will ensure that some of those who should be interested in it, will hear it.

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### **Bibbity.**

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THE visit of Rev. Dr. McLaren, General Secretary of the Home Mission Committee, and his address before the Y.M.C.A., were greatly appreciated and enjoyed, we are sure, by us all. As Queen's men we are proud to have one of our own graduates at the head of so important a branch of our church work; and one needs but meet Dr. McLaren once to feel that he is the man for the position and that he is doing his work well.

We all know something of the conditions of our great "West," but were all somewhat surprised as the speaker in his address told us of the great work being done and the still greater needs. Here in the quieter, more slowly-moving East we do not realize the rapidity with which settlers are passing our very doors and streaming into that great country. Nor until we have once visited the West can we even picture its vast possibilities. This Dr. McLaren, with his description and statistics, proved conclusively. When we stop and think of 171 Augmented Charges and 488 Mission Fields (of which no less than 63 were

opened up last year) and of the \$110,000 which the Home Mission and Augmentation Committees paid out last year, and all this in the district west of Lake Superior, we begin to realize the magnitude of this great work. The necessity of a constantly increasing supply both of men and money to carry on this growing work is pressing. It is safe to say that the Church at large does not recognize the responsibility which it carries. The expenditure of the Home Mission Committee alone this year will probably reach \$130,000. To meet this is the great immediate duty of the Church. These facts must show us the great burden which the Home Mission Committee is assuming in the name of the Church at large and the great work which is laid upon Dr. McLaren himself. To have him with us and hear his own account is to make it very clear to us what our great duty and privilege is in relation to this vast new country.

Dr. McLaren strikes a very high note in his presentation of the state of affairs. The work is primarily a religious duty, but in an equally immediate sense it is a great national work. It is the path of truest patriotism. It takes no prophet's eye to foresee the great danger to our national life if the strongest forces of civilization and stability and purity are not at once set to work in the West. Among these forces the pioneer Church plays the foremost part. The missionary must be a man of wide interests and outlook, for his work is very different from that of the settled East. It is often work amid adverse circumstances, but for that reason all the more pressing.

To Queen's men and to their ser-

vices on Mission Fields in the West Dr. McLaren pays a very high tribute. It is indeed gratifying to find so many of our men ready and eager to volunteer for this work. His plea for at least one year's service in the mission work of the west before "settling down" (a plea rendered almost dramatic by the invading Y.W.C.A.) is one worthy of all our consideration. It affords a grand opportunity of coming to know the West at first hand. Of course to some degree we will all be workers for the welfare of the West wherever we settle, but we will render our aid all the more effectively if we have ourselves come under the fascination of that new country and if we have seen with our own eyes its actual needs. Dr. McLaren's plea is very fair. It seems as if it were not only a duty which we owed to our country and to this great work but also that it is a duty to ourselves. It will very probably be the most profitable post-graduate course that we can take. We hope that we may all be able to take advantage of this great privilege and opportunity.

### Medicine.

WITH the dawning of the bright days of March, the light-hearted medical bethinks him of the dreaded ordeal through which he is so soon to pass and heaves a sigh of regret that the Spring is so near. 'Tis then that his sins of neglect, so to speak, loom up before him in clearest outlines; 'tis then that he looks back on the happy Autumn days—days without a care for him when exams. seemed so far away. If he had only studied more in the Fall and omitted

some of those many dances—Yes, or if he had only begun to study in real earnest a little sooner, he might have hopes of obtaining his fifty per cent. in everything. But as he scans the pile of well-filled note books and thinks of the specimens of Histology and Pathology, of the dry bones of Anatomy, and the hundred and one other things of which he knows absolutely nothing as yet—and of the "Orals," where Professors seem so cold and unbending, his heart sinks in despair. That the gods may smile propitiously on his earnest—though perhaps delayed—efforts, and bring to a glorious setting those days that are dark and dreary, is his present constant prayer.

In this issue of the JOURNAL it is our painful duty to record the death of Dr. Sidney E. Tyner, '01, which occurred in New York, Feb. 14th. Dr. Tyner had just completed his medical studies at Queen's and was taking post-graduate work at the Orthopedic Hospital when he was stricken with spinal meningitis, which caused his death. Among his fellow-students at Queen's and his classmates the news of his death will be received with profound regret that one with so bright a future should be cut off in the bloom of youth. To his bereaved relatives the JOURNAL extends most sincere sympathy.

Mat. Gr-msh-w (to patient whose painful wound he is about to dress)—  
"Now, my dear Sir, look pleasant."

Prof.—Now, Mr. R—d, what is the essential in the treatment of diphtheria?

Rus.—Move out the furniture.

OSTLER SPARKS AND GOBBLER GORDON  
present  
GREAT VAUDEVILLE EXTRA-  
VAGANZA.

in  
F. O. T.  
*In Aid of Nurses' Home.*

MARCH 3RD.

HUNGRY HOGAN AND WEARY WAGAR,  
the German-Irish team, late of  
Doran and Watkins, in their new  
song entitled the "K. G. H."

HEAVY WEIGHT LIFTING by Sandow  
McMillan, "The Glengarry Giant."  
(Mr. McMillan offers to wager  
thirty-eight cents that he can with  
one hand raise about his head sixteen  
times the heaviest Freshette in the  
K.G.H. without accelerating his res-  
pirations.)

NIGERIAN LOVE SONGS by Hamlet  
Hunt, in native costume.

LIGHT-WEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION-  
SHIP—Bacillus Smith vs. Microbe  
Chant.

THE SWEET OLD SONGS—"Black-  
eyed Sis," etc., by Signor Rol-  
lando Halliday.

MONOLOGUE—"The Safe Robber," by  
Prof. Keyes.

SLACK WIRE PERFORMANCES by Papa  
Code and Son.

SONG—"The Frankfurter Sausage,"  
by A. Cocktail Spooner.

SENTIMENTAL SONGS by the only  
Mary Haycock.

SERPENTINE SKIRT DANCING by Miss  
Daisy Lulu McKinnon.

SONG—"Love's Labor Lost" (illus-  
trated by Prof. Keyes), by Rev.  
Jake Ferguson.

RECITATION—"The Joys of a Bach-  
elor," by Bill M'Kaera.

SONGS without words by F. R. War-  
ren.

MUSICAL MEDLEY — "The Nickle  
Wing," by Miss Stella Girvin.

FAIRY PANTOMIME—with Mat. Grim-  
shaw as Cupid.

PERORATION—"Grape Nuts and their  
Physiological Influence on Imperial  
Federation," by Israel Tarte Gau-  
det.

QUARTETTE—"Our Probationers," by  
Messrs. Tansy Randall, Avery  
Sproule, Pooh Bah Bennett and  
Scrappier Mahood.

The evening's entertainment will  
be concluded by the laughable comedy  
entitled "The Out-door Department,"  
presented by Messrs. Henry Irving  
Macgillivray and Tom Marks Wil-  
liamson.

N.B.—All ticket-holders will please  
reserve their cigar and cigarette stubs  
for Bill Smith.

Nurses are requested not to ap-  
plaud.

Seats \$1.00, 75c., and 50c.

Plan open at the House-Surgeon's  
Department from 1 to 7 a.m., March  
2nd.

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### Science.

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AT the regular meeting of the  
Engineering Society on Friday  
February 17th, the Honorary Pres-  
ident Professor Gwillim read a very  
interesting paper on "Scientific  
training." The sentiments express-  
ed seemed to meet with the hearty  
approval of the members, and the  
Professor has consented to having  
it published in the next issue of the  
Journal.

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We beg to inform the Divinity  
Hall scribe that the final year in  
Science have not "thrown away  
their arms and filed," but stand ready

to meet their "ancient foemen"—no need to sound the shrill clarion, no need to say, "Is it peace or is it war?" For our grandfather's drew a long bow in 02 and 03 and by the shades of John Reed and 'Spike' McKenzie, we trust not to dishonor their memory—.

Long before this is being read by Divinities, the inter-faculty championship will be gently wrested from the Israelites and transferred to its true home in Science Hall.

Dick Squire B.Sc. '04 is visiting in the city from Vancouver, where he was employed by the C. P. R. in the maintainance of way Department. His shadow has not grown any greater or less, and the boys of the Hall are very glad to see him.

Professor Brock has returned from Rossland where he had charge of the Le Roi, War Eagle amalgamation. The Muckers hope the Prof. will not compress his year's lectures into a four weeks volume—to be read before the Exams.

The eastern section of the Canadian Mining Institute met in the Chemical Lecture Room on Thursday evening, February 23rd,—Owing to the absence of Secretary Donnelly, M. B. Baker acted as Secretary—and read a communication from President Coste saying the papers read at the last meeting, of which mention was made in the Journal, would be submitted for prizes in the students competition.

E. A. Collins, D. Sloan, Prof. Gill and Dr. Borgstrom read very interesting papers— Dr. Borgstrom is

looked upon as a leading authority on *meteorites* and his remarks as to their value, convinced some of the boys that prospecting for meteorites would be a very profitable course.

The students' papers will be read at Montreal on March 1st, and here's luck boys—may you all win the gold medal.

The inspector of mines, Mr. Ed. Corkill B.Sc. '04, paid us a visit this week Mr. Corkill is taking hold of his work with the same vigor he puts into everything he undertakes and his success in the position is assured.

### Athletica.

QUEEN'S 8—TORONTO 9.

QUEEN'S dream of the hockey championship for another season were rudely shattered by her defeat at the hands of the Toronto septette on Feb. 17th. The result came as a bitter surprise to the Limestone City, where, as in all Intercollegiate circles, a victory for Queen's was confidently expected, though a hard game was anticipated. A hard game it certainly was—and a fast one—one of the fastest seen on Toronto ice this season. This was made possible by the great improvement in the Toronto team over the form shown in their Kingston game. Their defence proved very strong and the forwards were fast and excelled in their shooting. Queen's, on the other hand, was away off color and with good reason. Their train, owing to the snow-blockade, was several hours late, and the tedious journey with its long, anxious delay had told on the whole team. On their arrival they went immediately



to the rink and on to the ice for the game. That they were lamentably at sea at first is evident from the fact that at one time the score stood five to one against them, a heavy lead to pull down. Though we may arouse criticism for not quietly accepting defeat, yet, knowing our team to be what it is, we feel that the result was partly due to other reasons than the seven in the blue and white uniforms. The referee was strictly impartial and his many penalties tended to keep down rough work, but he made the serious mistake of persisting in his "one-minute" rests even for a fifth or sixth offence. The visitors found it hard to accommodate their playing to the small, badly-lighted rink, which is better suited for a country village than the Queen City of Ontario.

For the first five minutes after the toot of the whistle, nothing was doing but at length Toronto slipped one in past Queen's defence. Another five minutes and Walsh tied the score on a neat shot. Toronto then rapidly piled up four more and the hopes of Queen's rooters fell to zero. Things brightened however — Queen's got going strongly, and before half-time managed to tally twice more, leaving the score 5—3 and the odds for Queen's rising.

The second half was fast throughout. Toronto worked another through whereupon Queen's again braced up and scored thrice in quick succession, tying the score. Again Toronto took the lead with a pretty shot from Martin, but not for long, Farnham doing the needful for Queen's, making the score 7—7. A little later Richardson put Queen's in the lead for the first time with four minutes to play, and

Queen's holding her own strongly. But the fates were strong against her. From a face-off Toms snatched the puck and once more the score was tied. The excitement was intense, both teams straining every nerve. One minute from time came with a long lift on Queen's goal; in the dimly-lighted rink the puck disappeared from view till the clink of the goal-rings told it had won its mark and the match was decided. Queen's fought hard for the few seconds remaining, but it was a forlorn hope and time found the score unchanged.

Queen's—Goal, Mills; point, Macdonnell; cover, Clarke; centre, Farnham; rover, Walsh (Capt.); right wing, Williams; left wing, Richardson.

Toronto — Goal, Lash; point, Broadfoot; cover, Montague; centre, Southam; rover, Martin; right wing, Toms; left wing, Patton.

Referee—Burns, Toronto.

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#### QUEEN'S 9—MARLBOROS 2.

The result of the practice game with Marlboros, champions of the O.H.A., was a decided surprise. The Toronto bunch came down proclaimed on all sides as far and away the best team in the O.H.A., and at best our men looked for a close score. The visitors were minus the services of Winchester, their fast wing man, and their long trip had its effect, but from their form on that evening Queen's should be able to defeat them at any time. Queen's whole team from goal to forwards played a splendid game, delighting the critics along the sides. The Marlboros showed up well in streaks but couldn't pierce Queen's defence and overlooked the advan-

tage of close checking-back. At times the play was high-class, though often falling away. There was little roughness and the referee had an easy time.

The first half found the visitors shut out completely, the score standing 4—0. In the second half the Marlboros landed the first tally whereupon Queen's retaliated with three more. The visitors then braced up again and in spite of Mills' good work got another through, making the score 7—2. Richardson went through the line for number 8 and just before time was called Macdonnell brought down the house by breaking away and landing a goal unaided, leaving the final score 9—2.

Queen's—Goal, Mills; point, Macdonnell; cover, Clarke; forwards, Farnham, Walsh; Richardson, Williams.

Marlboros—Goal, Tyner; point, Charlton; cover, Armstrong; forwards, Young, Birmingham, Redpath, Quigley.

Referee—Vanhorne, Frontenacs.

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QUEEN'S 15—DAWSON CITY 5.

On February 13th a moderate house saw Queen's play all around the Stanley Cup challengers from the Yukon, the final score standing 15—5. The Yukoners (among whom was "Randy" McLellan, an old Queen's player) were all husky players and inclined to use their weight, so that the referee had some trouble in enforcing a change of tactics. Their defence was easily drawn out and their forwards proved much too slow for the home team.

The first goal went to Dawson City from a face-off directly in front of

Queen's posts. Queen's quickly replied to this, making the score a tie, and from then till half-time hammered away continually at the visitors' goal, landing the puck in the net six times more. This half was quite fast and marked by a good deal of rough play.

In the second half Queen's resumed her scoring, rapidly piling up another half-dozen without much trouble. She then eased up and let the Yukoners run up four points, contenting herself with a mere couple. The last fifteen minutes of play was very much of a farce, the climax coming when "Dick" left his place between the posts and turned rover.

Yukon — Goal, Forrest; point, Johnson; cover, Hannay; forwards, Fairbairn, McLennan, Watt, Cattach.

Queen's—Goal, Mills; point, Macdonnell; cover, Clarke; forwards, Farnham, Walsh, Richardson, Williams.

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The basket-ball game between Queen's and the City Y.M.C.A., on Feb. 16th, proved a very interesting contest, Queen's winning out handily, surpassing their opponents in close-checking and in team-work. The score at the close stood 34—11.

Queen's representatives were: Defence, King, Ramsay; centre, McFadyen; forwards, Dunlop, Sully.

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At last it's all over and nothing remains but to put away the hockey paraphernalia till another season and say "au revoir" to the cup. We may be pardoned for still having the idea that all was not as it should have been in Toronto and for longing for just one more bout with McGill. We know

we have a team to be proud of, and though they failed to keep a hold on the championship we look forward to their retrieving their laurels next year. At least we have the satisfaction of seeing the honors pass to a splendid, well-balanced team like McGill. It's up to them to now have a try at the Stanley Cup. The Inter-collegiate League puts up such hockey as would justify it in sending its representatives against any team in the country, and we imagine McGill would give the Ottawas a close run for the coveted silverware.

Queen's III met Cobourg juniors in the first of their home-and-home games in Kingston, on Feb. 11th. The game was a very poor exhibition of hockey, both teams showing lack of speed and team work. The final score stood 4—3 for the visitors. The return match in Cobourg on Jan. 13th was a decided improvement and the natives were delighted with the swift, clean play put up. Though the score stood 8—3 for Cobourg, the game was hotly contested till the ring of the gong. Our juniors thus drop out of the series, while Cobourg goes on to play in the finals.

#### CALENDAR.

##### ALMA MATER SOCIETY

Saturday, 7.30 p.m.

##### AESCULAPIAN SOCIETY

Friday, 4.00 p.m.

##### ENGINEERING SOCIETY

1st and 3rd Fridays, 5.00 p.m.

##### ARTS SOCIETY

2nd Tuesdays at 5.00 p.m., beginning January 17th.

##### LEVANA SOCIETY

2nd Wednesdays, 5.00 p.m.  
Mar. 8—With the Graduating Class  
—Social Meeting.

Y. W. C. A.

Fridays, 4.00 p.m.  
Mar. 10—McKellar, of India.

Y. M. C. A.

Fridays, 4.00 p.m.  
Mar. 3—Christ and the purpose of life—J. A. Stewart.  
Mar. 10—John Knox—M. Monroe, B.A.

Q. U. M. A.

Saturdays, 11 a.m.

##### PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Mar. 3—"Imagination and Life," Prof. Callander—evening meeting.  
Mar. 9—"Carlyle as a literary artist," R. A. Wilson, M. A.—afternoon meeting.

#### ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE regular meeting of the A. M. S. was held on Saturday evening, Feb. 11th. The report of the gymnasium committee was brought in and partially adopted; the clauses concerning the site of the gymnasium and the size of the floor being left over till the next regular meeting. The society decided that the amount to be raised should be at least \$7,000, and that all subscribers giving up to \$25.00 be given five years in which to pay, over this amount be allowed ten years.

The Grant Hall committee reported, advising that a committee be appointed to take charge of the work of reducing the debt. The report was adopted.

The annual meeting of the Association football club took place, the following officers being elected:

Hon. President—Prof. A. Kennedy.

President—M. F. Farnham.

Vice-President—J. Houston.

Secretary-Treasurer—M. McKenzie.

Captain—D. C. Ramsay.

The Society now resolved itself into a "Mock Parliament."

The next meeting of the A.M.S. was held on Feb. 18th. The remainder of the report of the gymnasium committee was adopted, with one slight amendment to the clause regarding the site. It was decided that the size of the floor be 120x80 feet, and that the site of the gymnasium if possible be on the lot directly east of the Curling Rink.

### Exchanges.

THE adverse criticism to which football has for years been subjected on account of its alleged brutality and roughness, at last seems to be coming to a head. During the past season in the United States the sport claimed thirteen victims killed and 296 seriously injured, and this ghastly list has prompted many college men and others to strenuously oppose the game. Bills absolutely forbidding the sport and making a second offence felony are at present before the State Legislatures of Tennessee and Nebraska. President Elliot of Harvard has offered some severe criticisms, maintaining that football is a fight and that its strategy and ethics are those of war, while acting under his persuasion the college presidents of Ohio have promised to give the matter their attention. It is our humble opinion that they might as well leave it alone. Football since its introduction has always been a most popular college sport, and it is not decreasing in favor. It is one of the students' greatest pleasures and every man who goes into it well knows the injuries to which he is subjecting himself. The so-called barbarism is largely imaginary, or the sport would

not be tolerated, especially about the universities, where public sentiment can hardly be called depraved.

"There is a crib for children,  
There is a crib for kine,  
The crib occurs in cribbage,  
It's the frame-work of a mine,  
In lumbering it's also found,  
It's used in building dams—  
But the place where it is seen the  
most  
Is in college at exams."

—Columbia Jester.

Statistics have just been compiled by W. G. Anderson of the Yale gymnasium to show that science students, though smaller both in weight and height, are stronger than students of the classics. This, he says, is owing to the fact that the students of superior physique generally prefer the scientific course, and lead more strenuous lives after graduation.—*Athenaeum*.

Cashier (in a dining room to stammering freshman)—What! you don't know how much you owe me? You don't know what you ate?

Freshman—Why-er-I-er—

Idiot (at nearby table)—Naught'e ate.—*Decaturian*.

The *Victorian* suggests that college publications append to articles the names or initials and class standings of the authors, that the "befuddled ex-man may be able to adopt his remarks."

Father (from top of staircase to a junior)—"Emily, is that young man gone?"

Emily—"Awfully, pa."—*Ex*.

WITH A VOLUME OF KEATS.

This book unfolds a mountain-girdled  
world  
Of never-fading trees and whispering  
streams,  
Of virgin calmness, soon with silent  
dreams,  
Round whose fresh face grief's mists  
are seldom curled.  
Where the glad wanderer may glean  
till death  
From the first fruits of that rich-  
ripened mind,  
Which scattered on the bosom of the  
wind  
Blossoms that breathe with an im-  
mortal breath.  
Long may'st thou linger in these dim-  
lit glades,  
Where Pan lies sleeping soothed by  
the low wail  
Of sighing reeds, and hear from hid-  
den shades  
The passionate sobbing of a nightin-  
gale;  
Marking through leafy fret the  
mountains high,  
That write with points of snow on the  
far sky.

—*Student.*

DRUGGISTS' PUNSTERS.

"I want some consecrate lye," he  
slowly announced, as he entered the  
drug store.

"You mean concentrated lye," sug-  
gested the druggist, as he repressed a  
smile.

"Well, maybe I do. It does nut-  
meg any difference. It's what I cam-  
phor, anyway, I'll aloe. What does it  
sulphur?"

"A quarter a can."

"Then you can give me a can."

"I never cinnamon who thought  
himself so witty as you do," said the

druggist in a gingerly manner, feel-  
ing called upon to do a little punning  
himself.

"Well, that is not bad ether,"  
laughed the customer, with a sympti-  
tious glance. "I ammonia novice at  
the business, though I've soda good  
many puns that other punsters get  
the credit of. However, I don't care  
a copperas far as I am concerned,  
though thep ought to be handled  
without gloves till they wouldn't  
know what was the matter with them.  
Perhaps I shouldn't myrrh myrrh.  
We have had a pleasant time, and I  
shall caraway."

It was too much for the druggist.  
He collapsed.—*American Druggist.*

THE STUDENT'S REVERIE.

Backward, turn backward, oh, time  
in thy flight;

Feed me on gruel again just for to-  
night.

I am so weary of sole leather steak,  
Petrified doughnuts and vulcanized  
cake,

Toast that slept in a watery bath,  
Butter as strong as Goliath of Gath,  
Weary of paying for what I don't eat,  
Chewing up rubber and calling it  
meat.

Backward, turn backward, for weary  
I am;

Give me a whack at my grand-  
mother's jam;

Let me drink milk that has never been  
skimmed,

Let me eat butter whose hair has been  
trimmed,

Let me once more have an old-fash-  
ioned pie,

And then I'll be ready to turn up and  
die.

—*O. A. C. Review.*

Scene. — Divinity Examination.— Professor, who has been watching certain candidates gazing enraptured at the flies on the ceiling and vacantly combing their hair with their hands, is heard to remark, "We will now have the collect for those at sea!"

"You are a flood of sweetness," whispered the young man with the large imagination.

"How lovely," replied the '08 girl. "I thought I was only a freshet."

The Chinese Government has presented to the Department of Chinese in Columbia University a copy of the great standard dictionary of the Chinese language. It contains more than five thousand native volumes, or the equivalent of over a hundred volumes the size of an English Encyclopedia.

### Dr Nobia.

**A**TENTION has been called to the fact that more than one are looking forward to spring—aikin' after grass.

Prof. D. (lecturing)—The man who is continually saying, "In justice to myself I must do this or that," is looking at the world through colored I-giasses.

The latest book—"How to live long," collaborated by "Jim" McD-n-ll and "Jack" C-lv-n.

The newest song—"The Lost Vocal Chord," by Prof. C-mpb-ll. It seems to be specifically written for mutes.

The most important of late discoveries in science—a new disease—"nursitis"—to which, it appears,

medical students are peculiarly liable. The disease is a serious one and we note with apprehension that it seems to be gaining ground at Queen's.

On his way to his class where he was to test the power of laughing gas Dr. G——overheard a student remark that under its influence no one was responsible for what he said and that he was going to take advantage of this and tell old G—— what he thought of him. After the class assembled, the Doctor quietly announced that for the purpose of illustration he would like to administer gas to some member. The scheming student volunteered and the gas bag was connected with his mouth. He soon showed evidence of much excitement and began to express his opinion of Dr. G——. Having allowed him to proceed for some little time the Doctor turned to his class and said, "This is a remarkable case. Here our friend shows all the effects of the gas, and I have not turned it on yet!"—Student.

Professor (to class which has sloped after waiting twenty minutes)—"I wonder if the class knows at what hour we are supposed to meet?"

Class—"At five minutes past the hour, Professor."

Professor—"You know City and College time do not agree and I was just four minutes late by the former—and when I am late it is always for good and sufficient reasons."

Student (sotto voce) — "Skates would not come off I suppose."

Second Student (also sotto voce) —"I wonder if we could persuade the rink to adopt College time.



R-b-n-s-n (Med., '08, laying down  
the future to "George Washington"  
C-t-n-m)—

"When locomotor ataxia attacks  
yeh, ah taks yeh under mah care and  
—ah tax yeh fif—

But just here came: "Answer the  
roll-call, gentlemen."

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In the JOURNAL of 1883, we find  
this very pertinent inquiry: "Who  
shot the first Indian, where did he hit  
him, and what ought to be done with  
a man who doesn't take the JOURNAL?"

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And the girls wonder if he is nice!  
W-ll-e W-y ducks, and the snow ball  
whistles over him—"A miss is as  
good as a mile." Sm-the—"Both are  
tiresome!"

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The weary listener on the back  
bench has a few spasms. Free ad-  
vice to some brilliant A. M. S. gas  
jets:—

"Divine of the whiskers paternal!  
(And eloquence almost infernal)  
Why each Saturday night  
Do you stir up a fight  
With your ready advice so maternal?"

"I've a word too for you O'D-nn-ll  
We know your a good sort of fell-  
Ow, but hurry things some  
For we're weary begum,  
For these meetings are oft slow as—  
well.

"Now W-ls-n do make business hum,  
Get your gun and go after 'em some,  
Make 'em quit when they're done  
And make room for the fun  
And more to the meetings will come.

"Now L-v-ll I'll hand you a few jogs,  
Don't mire every meeting in bogs,

Leave that pup at his home,  
'Tis your fault, whisper some  
That poor P-nm-n has gone to the  
dogs.

"And chaps like McD-n-ld and Bl-ck  
Who for razor-wrought tricks have a  
knack

Be compelled by this rhyme!  
Shave one side at a time,  
Or else wear your names on your  
back.

Ugl-w sitting near has also a spasm  
but as can be seen his mind is occu-  
pied with far other things. He so-  
liloquizes:—

"I'd sure like to sit by a pool  
Tho' in winter it's cold as a rule,  
And Platt teases so  
Tho' I can't help but know  
If I listen I'm nought but a fool.

---

"Och! this is awful! 'Wee Frees'  
and 'Big Frees' fighting like this!"  
said a Highland lady. "I'll give up  
religion altogether and join the Es-  
tablished Church."—Student.

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C-m L-dl-w—We have arranged  
to have Mr. J. W. Bengough as our  
*drawing card*.

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W. H. Williams M.A. '02, medal-  
list in moderns who has been teach-  
ing since the summer holidays in the  
Dutton High School has been en-  
gaged as one of the English masters  
in the Kingston Collegiate at a  
considerable advance in salary.  
Mr. Williams has been giving  
splendid satisfaction in Dutton and  
they will be sorry to lose him.

**"3RD COM."**

Editor of the Journal.

Sir,—It is true that sometimes useful words have entered our language through the medium of slang much as some great political and religious reforms have had to find their way among the larger low levels of society before they penetrated to the high hill strata.

Still, owing to the fact that the majority of people adopt their usages only when they come to them with the sanction of high good or great authority, such authority, in order to effect a general usage, could only proceed from say a permanent Board composed of the heads of, or suitable delegates from, the universities of Canada, or of Ontario, which Board could adjudicate upon all the great necessary and indispensable improvements that could be and should be made in our language, to make it a perfect and satisfactory and up-to-date vehicle of the expression of thought.

But while there are some very high weighty and more abstruse modes in which English should be bettered, it still remains true that the introduction of a common 3rd pers. pron. sing. (abbrev. "3rd com.") may be, and is of intense and especial moment, as you may in this sequel see. All the reasons why there should be any personal pronouns at all, are of full force in this matter of a "3rd Com," there being numbers of important words of a common gender.

Here following are some stated propositions in which the "3rd com." is simply indispensable, or in which the masc. pron. would be too utterly pointless and futile.

Holding, as the writer of this does, that it is a grave wrong to children

who are correctly trained in moral, social, physical and religious principles and rules, to put them among crowds who have not such cultivation, and that a daily culture, of this kind, of all the children, is the only safe barrier against irremediable, deplorable evils that are now coming, and will come, upon our country, let me here append some statements of principle which united or allied Churches could secure to be taught daily (by portions) in the schools, so that they would form an ineradicable part of all the children's developing life.

In these the com. 3rd pers. pron. "se," "hir," "hin" is used, and it should be borne in mind that if this pronoun were as well known as are now the masc. and fem. ones, it would answer perfectly its intended purpose. In these statements, for the word "child" could be substituted any of the words "pupil," "scholar," "student," "youth," "person," or any other fit word suitable.

Every child should be able and willing to see the right way in which se should act or think, and to do the right and avoid the wrong.

Every child should fend hir self or ife from any evil or badness or harm that comes against hin from any person or thing or thought; and se should be encouraged to do and get for hin everything useful, delightful, good, beautiful, that may rightly be done or got.

Every child should avoid eating those foods or doing anything whatever that would harm his health or strength or power of doing right, or power of keeping from wrong.

Every child should know that if se does right, se will at some time get

some reward; and if se does wrong se must at some time suffer for it; and the delightsomeness coming from doing right is vastly and immeasurably greater than any seeming pleasantness of doing wrong.

Every child should in every day (in the morning, noon and evening) pray to God to keep him (and help him to keep himself) from any harm, or evil, or badness, and from being led by any one into any evil or harm, or into doing any such, or thinking or planning any such; and every child should also at the same times pray to God to help him to be able to do (according to his might) whatever se may and should of what is best and useful and beautiful and honourable or delightful and well-pleasing to God who is perfect.

Every child should be able to deny himself, when this is necessary or good and right and pure and wholesome.

All prayer should be made in the name of Jesus, the Christ, the Son of God, the Mediator between God and man.

Every child should at some time in every day be made clean and right and new, in his bodily or physical life and nature, in his mental and spiritual nature and life, and in his moral nature and life; and where se is not able to do this for himself, se should pray to God to do so for him.

Because human beings, in the constituents of their nature and life are made from elements, some of which are emanant from any conceivable part whatever of the vast universe, and only the Creator of this Cosmos can perform some absolutely requisite operations for and in them.

Every child should know that God is hir Heavenly Father, and that He

can see and hear and know everything, and that He is perfectly holy and beautiful and good, and that He hates wickedness with a perfect hatred, but loves what is right and pure and perfectly good, and that He is just and fair and true, and that when one truly prays to Him He will in right ways and times and means do the best for him; and se should do the best for him.

Every child should know that all other persons have their rights and privileges and duties.

Though God is very mysterious, He has all power, and every child should fully believe Him always, even so far as to get *into* Him is spirit (for that is the correct meaning of the Greek word *εἰς* after the verb *πιστεῖν* (believe) in many places,) and should therein remain as far as practicable.

In the Sunday Schools the various Churches can teach all these Divine truths which they know to be correct; and in every day their good work could be made effective and grow into a part of the children's daily life through the means hereabove exhibited.

And it will at once be seen that in the above sentences a common 3rd pers. pron. sing. is simply indispensable, and should be well sanctioned and well known.

Yours truly,

—“NEW.”

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W. Ramsay, B.A. '02 recently teaching in Kingston Collegiate has gone to Listowel High School where he has secured a similar position in the classics department.

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Material for the next issue must be in not later than March 8th.